9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

235 Poultry, including geese, are kept on a very extensive scale. Of all aspects of a Hungarian village that likely to impress the traveller most vividly is that of the enormous numbers of snowy geese strutting about the street, splashing in and round the goose-pond in the centre of the village, or feeding in slow-moving flocks on the village green. The peasants rarely eat poultry themselves, but fatten them for the town market or for export. A considerable and growing trade is done also in poultry products, such as eggs and feathers.

433 **INDUSTRY: EFFECT OF FRONTIER CHANGES.** The oldest Hungarian industries are those connected with the processing of agricultural products: flour-milling, brewing, distilling, tanning, etc.; also industries working with local raw materials and for local consumers, such as brickworks. These are still among Hungary's most important industries, and have lately been reinforced by the development of the canning, pulping and kindred industries. Flour-milling, on the other hand, which had developed before 1914 to serve the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy, passed through a severe crisis after 1918.

433 311 In the last decades before 1918, an effort had been made to develop Hungarian industry on a national basis. This was planned in accordance with the raw materials which Hungary then possessed. The factories engaged in primary production were sited near the sources of raw materials; the finishing industries were largely concentrated in and round Budapest.

The Treaty of the Trianon detached from Hungary a large part of her sources of industrial raw